

A PICTURE
FIND

By CORA HATHORNE SYKES

I manifested a taste for art when I was a little boy, taking more comfort in drawing pictures on my slate than doing sums on it. As I grew older I became ambitious to do something better, and asked my father to allow me a few drawing lessons. He refused, saying he would not encourage me in a task that would wreck my future if I gave way to it.

When it became time for me to choose an occupation I wished to become an artist, but my parents made such an ado over the matter that I abandoned the plan and accepted a clerkship in a grocery house. But if I couldn't make pictures I could at least look at pictures. And it so happened that I lived in a metropolis where the best works of art are to be seen. I read the art journals and was on the lookout for any announcements of the changing hands of the great pictures of the world, especially those coming to America.

I made no progress at business. All I did in a business way bored me. It was simple drudgery, and drudgery is incompatible with an artistic temperament. Instead of doing my work I sketched the office boys, the cat, anything that was sketchable. After awhile I was informed by my employers that they had no further need for my services.

My father, after a scene, secured another place for me and on entering upon it I promised to try to do better. But my heart was not in my work, and I have no faith in people being able to do continuously what they take no interest in. If they succeed in doing it they will not do it well. I believe that persons only do well what they like and are fitted to do; that eminently successful persons are successful in doing that which other people cannot do, or do as well.

One day after getting away from the work I hated after business hours I was passing a building that was being torn down. A workman had taken a roll of canvas from an old brick up chimney and was unrolling it. I stopped and saw him reveal a dirty painting. I stepped up to where he stood and looked over his shoulder. I was astonished to see a work which, though dingy in the extreme, reminded me of the work of one of the great masters who flourished in the latter part of the fifteenth century. I looked in the corner where the name should be, but the dirt was too thick; no name was visible.

"What will you take for your find?" I asked the workman.

"Oh, I don't suppose it is worth anything," he said. "Any loose change you have in your pocket."

"I'm as poor as you are," I said, "but I know some picture dealers, and if you will let me have this one I will see what I can sell it for and divide with you." The man looked me in the face, handed me the painting and returned to work.

"Give me your address," I said.

He did so, and I went away with his find. Instead of taking it directly to picture dealers I carried it to my room, and sitting down before it, looked at it a long while. The more I studied it the more I was impressed with its resemblance to the works of the artist I have referred to. The same evening I went to a library where engravings of many pictures of the old masters were kept in portfolios and familiarized myself anew with the style of this particular artist. The more I looked at his pictures the more I believed that the find was by him. Could it be possible that it had been stolen?

I set the librarian to hunting for a book on stolen pictures, but though he was successful in finding such a book, it contained no reference to the painter's find. I wished to clean the picture, but did not know how to do so and was afraid to leave it with any picture dealer for the purpose lest the name be uncovered, and if it were as I suspected, the painting's value would be discovered and I be beaten out of it.

One day I told my father that I had left the place he had secured for me and had gone to work in a picture and frame shop. He was in despair about me, and this move capped the climax.

In the shop where I worked I learned to clean pictures. As soon as I became sufficiently expert to clean a picture I took the materials for doing so to my home and got the dirt off the corner where the name of the artist is usually placed. What was my delight to see the name of the artist who I believed had done the work.

Believing the picture to have been stolen I consulted an expert dealer, asking him if he could find a record of one of the artist's pictures having been stolen. He found a book in which the artist had been written up with other painters and a statement that in the early part of the nineteenth century one of his paintings belonging to a nobleman in England had been cut from its frame and taken away.

I succeeded in time in opening a correspondence with the descendants of the owner and sent them a photograph of the painting.

This was before enormous prices were paid for certain paintings, but my correspondents agreed that if the painting was the one they had lost they would pay me \$20,000 for it. It turned out to be the identical picture, and I pocketed \$10,000, giving the finder an equal amount.

I am now a prominent art dealer. My find has since sold for \$50,000.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

MARKED TREND
UP IN PRICES

Is Shown During the Past Ten Years in United States

FINDS A FEDERAL BUREAU

Fifteen of the Most Important Articles of Food Were Investigated, as Well as Coal, in Industrial Centers of Thirty-Two States.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 23.—The most marked upward trend of the cost of living is disclosed in the federal bureau of labor's report of an investigation of prices for the past ten years conducted in the important industrial centers of 32 states. Fifteen most important articles of food, as well as coal, comprising two-thirds of a workingman's needs were investigated. In many cities the investigators gathered statements of merchants on the cost of living and specimens of these are published in the report.

On June 15, 1912, the report shows, fourteen of the fifteen articles of food were higher than a year before, and ten had advanced in the past ten years more than fifty per cent, over the average retail price for the ten year period 1890-1909.

During the last decade prices of potatoes changed most and sugar the least. Their advances were 112 and 85 per cent, respectively. During the last year, however, they decreased just one-tenth of one per cent, was the only one of the fifteen principal articles of food that showed a decline in price, while nine of the fifteen advanced more than ten per cent, varying from 2.4 per cent, for milk to 18.6 for butter. Of the fifteen, only eggs, butter, milk and sugar were lower, but the price of three of these four is normally lower during summer than during winter.

Specimens of the statements of merchants in various cities, published in the report follow:

New York—"Meats in general are so high that if prices continue much longer will be obliged to close up business. Have already lost about \$200 since advance in prices."

Chicago—"Jobbing prices on flour have advanced 80 cents per barrel and unless there is a decline in the near future retail prices will advance."

Baltimore—"If the present high prices prevail much longer in the wholesale market, I do not know what will become of the retail dealers."

Boston—"Cheap sirloins are so high and so poor that I am not cutting any at present. Both grades of cattle have gone up and the above prices just about let me out without profit." (A second) "Beef, especially on cheaper cuts, 10 to 20 per cent, higher." (A third) "The high price of meats is causing us to close our places of business on or about July 4."

New Haven—"Beginning this week we will advance two cents a pound on all meats, as we are paying the highest price for beef and lamb in my time. I cannot say the reason; the jobber blames the farmer; the farmer blames the high price of corn."

Philadelphia—"No money in meats at the above prices." (A second) "We paid June 17, 1912, cents a pound for rump and rounds and 11 1/2 cents a pound for chuck of beef, the highest price in the history of our business."

Salt City—"Everything seems to be at the top but nothing shows any decline."

Remarks of merchants accompanying the price reports for May 15 told the same story. These are examples:

Boston—"Probably this is the last month we will be in the provision business. The high prices of meats are driving us out. We have been in business 15 years but must get out before we are put out."

Fall River—"The high prices of meats have cut our meat business almost in two. The cheaper cuts, which we ordinarily sell for six to ten cents a pound, now we have to get 10 to 14 cents."

Atlanta—"The wholesale cost of fresh meats, flour and butter has advanced but we still are holding at old prices."

Indianapolis—"Owing to the high price of feed, the milk supply this month is the lowest for May on record." (A second) "Meat prices have made a sharp advance owing to the scarcity in the medium grades of meat and we have been compelled to handle higher priced meats."

Milwaukee—"We are compelled to raise our price of beef because of the rise in the wholesale price."

Los Angeles—"The decline of price on potatoes is due to speculators losing their grip on the market. Shipments have arrived from other states and as new potatoes will come in freely in a few weeks they had to let go."

Memphis—"I have paid more for meats this year than I ever paid since I have been in business. I can't see any chance for sometime to come."

Cincinnati—"The recent floods have sent cattle to market before their maturity and grain being the highest in years has had the tendency to give us the highest meat we have handled in years. May 15 we paid 8 1/2 cents a pound for steer cattle; ten years ago, 5 1/2 cents."

Pittsburg—"Good beef is scarce and high and is cause of driving other meats up. Long, severe winter and high price of grain supposed to be reason."

Portland—"Rise of prices for beef and pork is due to shortage of stock. This was the showing made for the food prices in the last year, according to the report, on the foods investigated:

Increase in price: fresh milk 2.4; smoked ham, 2.7; hens, 3.8; granulated sugar, 6; Irish potatoes, 7.6; wheat flour, 10.7; pork chops, 11.2; pure lard, 11.3; butter, 15.3; sirloin steak, 17.1; rib roast, 17.5; round steak, 18.6.

The advance during the decade, comparing the price June 15 last with the average for the ten years, was as follows: granulated sugar, 85 per cent; strictly fresh eggs, 25.1; fresh milk, 32.9; creamery butter, 33.3; wheat flour, 39.3; pure lard, 55.3; hens, 48.1; sirloin steak, 59.5; smoked ham, 61.3; corn meal, 63.7; rib roast, 63.8; round steak, 84; pork chops, 86; smoked bacon, 96.7; Irish potatoes, 111.9.

Coal also advanced considerably in some cities. The price on April 15, as compared with a year before, was higher for Pennsylvania anthracite, stove size,

WORST STOMACH
TROUBLE ENDED

No Indigestion, Gas, Heartburn or Dyspepsia Five Minutes After Taking Pape's Diapiesin.

Every year regularly more than a million stomach sufferers in the United States, England and Canada take Pape's Diapiesin, and realize not only immediate, but lasting relief.

This harmless preparation will digest anything you eat and overcome a sour, gassy or out-of-order stomach five minutes afterwards.

If your meals don't fit comfortably, or what you eat lies like a lump of lead in your stomach, or if you have heartburn, that is a sign of indigestion.

Get from your pharmacist a fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapiesin and take a dose just as soon as you can. There will be no sour risings, no belching of undigested food mixed with acid, no stomach gas or heartburn, fullness or heavy feeling in the stomach, nausea, debilitating headaches, dizziness or intestinal griping. This will all go, and, besides, there will be no sour food left over in the stomach to poison your breath with nauseous odors.

Pape's Diapiesin is a certain cure for out-of-order stomachs, because it takes hold of your food and digests it just the same as if your stomach wasn't there. Relief in five minutes from all stomach misery is waiting for you at any drug store.

These large fifty-cent cases contain more than sufficient of the thorough cure almost any case of dyspepsia, indigestion or any other stomach disorder.

In 25 out of 29 cities from which reports were secured and there was no change of price in the remaining four cities. During the same period, Pennsylvania anthracite, chestnut size, advanced in 25 out of 27 cities; and bituminous advanced in 17 out of 32 cities, the price remained unchanged in 12 cities and declined in 3 cities. In the North Atlantic states, Pennsylvania, which is the coal stove size, was 11.33 per cent, higher on April 15, 1912, than a year before, Pennsylvania anthracite white ash, chestnut size, 11.9 higher, and bituminous 11 per cent, higher. These were the largest increases while in the western states the prices were unchanged or there was no data for anthracite, and bituminous coal was 1.7 per cent, less than April 15, 1911.

The net prices of gas for household use on April 15, compared with the previous year, showed that reductions ranged from 5 to 15 cents for manufactured gas among 54 companies in 36 cities and practically unchanged among the natural gas plants.

YOUNG GIRL CONFESSES
TO POISON ATTEMPT

Gladys O. Newell of Lowell, Mass., Charged With Trying to Kill Her Uncle and Aunt with Rough-on-Rats.

Lowell, Mass., Sept. 23.—Gladys O. Newell, 16 years old, was arrested Saturday charged with attempting to murder her aunt and uncle. Mr. and Mrs. Fred M. Jordan, of 725 School street, under questioning, the police say, she admitted that she had put "rough on rats" into the coffee she served her relatives at breakfast Thursday morning.

About a year ago she put another poison in the tea, she confessed Saturday, so the police declare.

As reasons she told the officers that her aunt had been too severe with her, and that a young man friend in New York had written her that if she put them out of the way there would be nothing to prevent her joining him and being happy.

Mr. and Mrs. Jordan were not certain of the nature of their recent illness or even that of a year ago, until the officers went to the house. The police would not have been brought into the case had not Charles Richardson, probation officer of the juvenile court, heard the sickness discussed and asked the officers to investigate.

Mr. Jordan then recalled that on Wednesday the girl had told him of her fear of rats and mice, asking him how he kept them from the house. He explained the use of "rough on rats" and showed where he kept the poison, but warned her not to touch it. Later the same day she pointed out a wreath on the door of a house across the street and asked Mr. Jordan whether two wreaths would be hung if there were two deaths in the house at once.

Thursday morning the girl arose at 6 o'clock and prepared breakfast for her uncle, aunt and herself. She took no coffee, however, but Mr. and Mrs. Jordan drank two cups each. Mr. Jordan went to his work in a hosiery mill, and about 20 minutes afterward his wife began to have pains in her stomach. Soon her illness was violent. Dr. George Taber had just reached the house to treat her when Mr. Jordan stumbled across the threshold and fell writhing on the floor. He had become ill upon reaching the shop. The physician immediately diagnosed the illness as poisoning and used the stomach pump. Mr. Jordan was the more seriously ill, but both recovered fully in a day.

After breakfast Gladys went to her work in a shoe shop and was not present when the uncle and aunt showed the results of poisoning. No suspicion was attached to her by Mr. and Mrs. Jordan when she returned home in the evening. They told her of their strange trouble, but she seemed unconcerned.

She seemed to regard her arrest as more interesting than otherwise. At first she denied any knowledge of the cause of the illness of her uncle and aunt, but finally admitted she was responsible, but took it as a matter of course. When she was put in the detention room for the night she requested that her new blue dress, purchased by her aunt, be sent to the station so that she could wear it to-morrow.

Asked whether it was "rough on rats" which had poisoned the tea a year ago, she said that it was another poison which she called "sepadella". What she meant the officers could not determine.

Mr. and Mrs. Jordan recalled other instances of her eccentric nature, although hitherto they had regarded them as childish pranks. Once she sent to them by a neighbor's boy a note reading: "Uncle Fred and Aunt Bertha: Shortly after you receive this note you will find my body in the river." She was found at work as usual.

Tumblers that have been used with milk should always be washed in cold water before they are washed in hot. When this is done the milk does not stick to the glass, and they will not have a cloudy appearance.

WRECK HOUSES
DURING RIOT

Serious Outbreak at Londonderry, Ireland, Saturday.

TORCHBEARERS WERE STONED

A Large Stone Was Dropped in Sir Edward Carson's Carriage, Narrowly Missing Sir Edward—More Evidences of Bad Blood.

Coleraine, Ireland, Sept. 23.—"Ulster has never yet been conquered and never will be." This was the keynote of the speech of Sir Edward Carson, a Unionist leader, who addressed a big meeting here Saturday in opposition to home rule. Ulster loyalists, he said, had been accused of plotting treason, but they would sign the covenant, and, not caring tuppence whether it was treason or not, they would keep it, and he was sure Ulster would win the fight against home rule.

Sir Edward and other Unionist leaders received an enthusiastic reception. The town had been gayly decorated, and the Unionist clubs, headed by their hands, escorted Sir Edward and his party from the railroad station to the grounds, where a great demonstration was held.

Serious rioting occurred at Londonderry early Saturday morning. As the big meeting at the guildhall, which was presided over by the duke of Abercorn, ended Friday night, Nationalists stoned the torchbearers and the bandsmen. In the rioting which followed, five houses were wrecked.

Sir Edward Carson had a narrow escape from injury during the rioting at Londonderry, according to a dispatch received in London by the Evening News. A large stone was dropped into Sir Edward's open carriage from the city wall, missing him by a few inches. The windows of Lord Hamilton's automobile were broken by stones.

Addressing the delegates at the annual gatherings of the Independent Nationalists at Cork, Ire., Saturday, William O'Brien, member of Parliament for the city of Cork, expressed the fear that the insurance act was wrecking the Liberal party and would wreck home rule with it. The policy and tactics of John Redmond had failed, the speaker said, and all that the Nationalists had done was to double the excessive taxation of Ireland in five years.

STOLE THOUSANDS
IN BROAC DAYLIGHT

Two Thieves Traveling in Red Automobile Robbed an East Side Jewelry Store in New York.

New York, Sept. 23.—Two thieves in a red automobile robbed an east side shop of jewelry worth \$4,000 and \$320 in cash in broad daylight Sunday, then rode away, leaving George Richmond, the proprietor, bound and helpless on the floor.

The thieves asked to have a watch chain polished and suddenly drew revolvers and bound Richmond with straps evidently brought for the purpose, then rifled the safe and showcases. Richmond lay for half an hour before being discovered.

SHAKESPEARE'S WIFE.

And the Interlined Bequest in the Poet's Last Testament.

Obscure as are nearly all the points in Shakespeare's life, it is known that his wife's maiden name was Anne Hathaway and that her father was a substantial yeoman at a village near Stratford-on-Avon. Shakespeare was barely nineteen, while Anne was twenty-six years old, when they married. The marriage bond, one of the few papers connected with Shakespeare's life, is dated November, 1582. Little is known of their domestic life.

One circumstance that seems to tell against a strong affection on the part of Shakespeare is that he drew his will—or some one drew it for him—without mentioning the wife, and then a few words interlined gave the best, "I give unto my wife my second best bed, with the furniture." This interlined bequest has been taken by some as a proof that in making his will he had forgotten her, only to remember her by a slighting bequest.

On the other hand, it has been pointed out that Mrs. Shakespeare was by law have a third of her husband's possessions, and for that reason there would be less occasion to remember her with special gifts of affection.

She died on Aug. 6, 1623, and was buried two days later in Stratford church. At death she was sixty-seven years old. Shakespeare died at the age of fifty-two years.

The Retort Vicious.

The Ex-Hero—Ah, my boy, when I played Hamlet the audience took fifteen minutes to leave the house.

The Vicious Ex-Comedian (coldly)—Was he lame?—London Answers.

Life is made up of little things, and he that scorns them despises his own real interest.—Barker.

Despondent Women

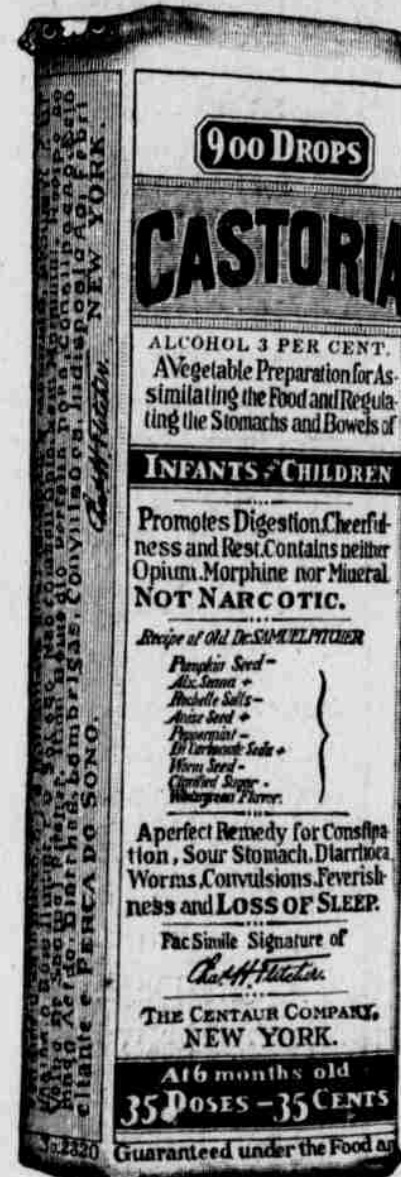
Of course a woman will naturally see the dark side of everything when tortured by some form of female disease from which she cannot find relief.

No woman can be happy when there are irregularities, nervousness, backache, headache, dragging down pains, inflammation, ulceration or displacements.

Such women should remember that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will go to the root of the evil and quickly dispel these troubles. It has been the safeguard of woman's health for nearly forty years and druggists sell large quantities of it.

Don't Poison Baby.

FORTY YEARS AGO almost every mother thought her child must have PAREGORIC or laudanum to make it sleep. These drugs will produce sleep, and A FEW DROPS TOO MANY will produce the SLEEP FROM WHICH THERE IS NO WAKING. Many are the children who have been killed or whose health has been ruined for life by paregoric, laudanum and morphine, each of which is a narcotic product of opium. Druggists are prohibited from selling either of the narcotics named to children at all, or to anybody without labelling them "poison." The definition of "narcotic" is: "A medicine which relieves pain and produces sleep, but which in poisonous doses produces stupor, coma, convulsions and death." The taste and smell of medicines containing opium are disguised, and sold under the names of "Drops," "Cordials," "Soothing Syrups," etc. You should not permit any medicine to be given to your children without you or your physician know of what it is composed. **CASTORIA DOES NOT CONTAIN NARCOTICS**, if it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

Letters from Prominent Physicians addressed to Chas. H. Fletcher.

Dr. J. W. Dinsdale, of Chicago, Ill., says: "I use your Castoria and advise its use in all families where there are children."

Dr. Alexander E. Mintie, of Cleveland, Ohio, says: "I have frequently prescribed your Castoria and have found it a reliable and pleasant remedy for children."

Dr. Agnes V. Swetland, of Omaha, Neb., says: "Your Castoria is the best remedy in the world for children and the only one I use and recommend."

Dr. J. A. McClellan, of Buffalo, N. Y., says: "I have frequently prescribed your Castoria for children and always got good results. In fact I use Castoria for my own children."

Dr. J. W. Allen, of St. Louis, Mo., says: "I heartily endorse your Castoria. I have frequently prescribed it in my medical practice, and have always found it to do all that is claimed for it."

Dr. C. H. Glidden, of St. Paul, Minn., says: "My experience as a practitioner with your Castoria has been highly satisfactory, and I consider it an excellent remedy for the young."

Dr. H. D. Benner, of Philadelphia, Pa., says: "I have used your Castoria as a purgative in the cases of children for years past with the most happy effect, and fully endorse it as a safe remedy."

Dr. J. A. Boardman, of Kansas City, Mo., says: "Your Castoria is a splendid remedy for children, known the world over. I use it in my practice and have no hesitancy in recommending it for the complaints of infants and children."

Dr. J. J. Mackey, of Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "I consider your Castoria an excellent preparation for children, being composed of reliable medicines and pleasant to the taste. A good remedy for all disturbances of the digestive organs."

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Topics of the
Home and
Household.

To break an apple, use a thread pulled through it.

Ammonia will bring out the brilliancy of cut glass.

Clean linoleum with warm water and polish with milk.

Wipe the kitchen oil cloth over with skimmed milk, it is nearly as good as a coat of varnish.

A cloth skirt should never be hung up inside out, as this tends to crease it more than anything else.

To clean a coat collar—use one part of ammonia and one part of turpentine, and shake well before using.

When cooking tough string beans, put a little soda in the water and you will find that it will make them very tender.

Dampness will soon tarnish brass articles. But if they are kept in a dry and cool place, they will remain untarnished for a long time.

If lace curtains are old and tender, fold them, soak and wash, put them on the stretcher a little loose and they will come out all right.

A good handy paste—Take a cold boiled potato, cut in two and rub on back of scraps for scrap book. It will stick good and is always ready for use.

Wet shoes should be stuffed with paper before they are put away. The paper will absorb the moisture and keep the shoes from becoming hard.—Montreal Star.

In making baked or boiled custard, scald the amount of milk to be used, and set aside until cool, then make your custard and bake it as usual. It will be perfectly smooth.

Salt salmon after being properly freshened, lay in a baking pan, and put a cup of thick sour cream on it and bake one hour; makes a dish fit for a king at little expense.

In dropping doughnuts or puffs into hot fat just dip the spoon into the fat before taking up a spoonful of the dough, and you will find it drops easily into the fat without sticking to the spoon.

To clean Milan, Panama, or white straw hats of any kind take one cup of water and clean with a stiff brush. This is an excellent way to clean hats.

Seal a gummed flap of an envelope, clip off the end and there is germ-proof drinking cup ready for use. If you carry a supply of envelopes you always have a Crinkling cup handy.

Try baking bacon instead of frying it. Lay the thin strips across a rack or toaster and place this in a pan. Put into

a hot oven and keep it there till it is done to suit, whether soft or crisp, according to fancy. Pour off the fat in the pan and keep it for sauteing.

To remove stains from silks use equal parts of chloroform and ether. A silk petticoat will retain its freshness if hung upside down in the closet. Sew loops to the head of the ruffle inside and hang up by these, causing the ruffle to fall to top of skirts in place of down.

Beef Loaf—Two cups of chopped or cooked meat, one egg (beaten separately), piece of butter, if meat is lean, one cupful of sweet milk, two cupfuls of cracker or bread crumbs, one apple, chopped fine, one onion, chopped fine, salt and ground nutmeg to taste. Bake one hour. Tomato gravy is particularly nice with this dish.

The Use of Borax.

When cleaning pantry and dish closets wash with a tablespoonful of borax to five pail of water, then sprinkle borax under the papers on shelves and no insects will appear.

Put a teaspoonful of borax into the dish pan, pour hot water over it to dissolve. It will cut the grease and thoroughly cleanse the dishes. Can be used with any good soap.

If a tablespoonful of borax is used to each pail of water in the family wash, it makes the clothes sweeter, colored clothes will not fade, and it softens the water.

To a quart of hot water add a tablespoonful of borax to bathe face and hands. It renders the complexion clean and the skin smooth and white.

To get rid of fleas, get a bottle of pennyroyal from the druggist. Pour the contents into a pail of boiling water and wash the floors and the underside of furniture with it. Do it while the water is hot. Treat the inside of clothes closets to the same. Don't mind the smell, it is wholesome. Now, lay sticky sheets of fly paper under the beds, on closet floors, and under larger pieces of furniture. In the middle of each sheet put bits of raw beef to attract the nimble insects. They will leap for these and get caught by the papers. Scatter insect powder in corners and sweepings.

Uses for Salt.

A little salt rubbed on the cups will take off tea stains.

Put salt into whitewash. It will make it stick better.